

## **Background**

- Our knowledge and experience with long-term human expeditions beyond LEO is in its infancy.
- Apollo astronauts spent a cumulative time of only 80 hours outside the lunar module and less than 3 months in space travel over a period of 4 years.\*
- NASA is planning extended duration lunar missions (several months) and expeditions to Mars (several years).
- The Artemis-3 mission will take astronauts outside the Earth's protective magnetosphere for the first time since Apollo 17 (1972).
- Space weather events (solar flares and coronal mass ejections), as well as galactic cosmic rays, may pose serious threats to both astronaut health and spacecraft assets.
- Long duration flights with variable gravity and delayed communication with Earth pose additional risks.

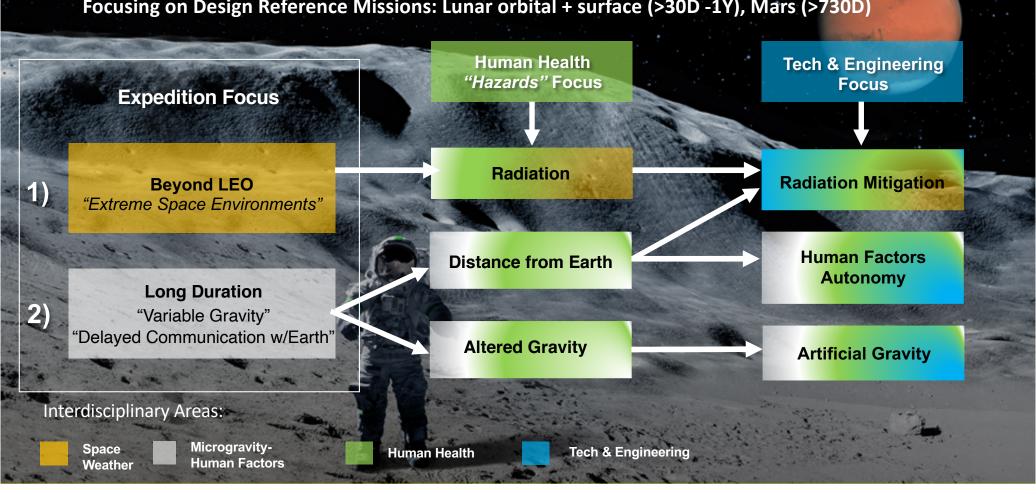
<sup>\*</sup> Physics Today 2020, Space Weather on the Moon, Larry Townsend

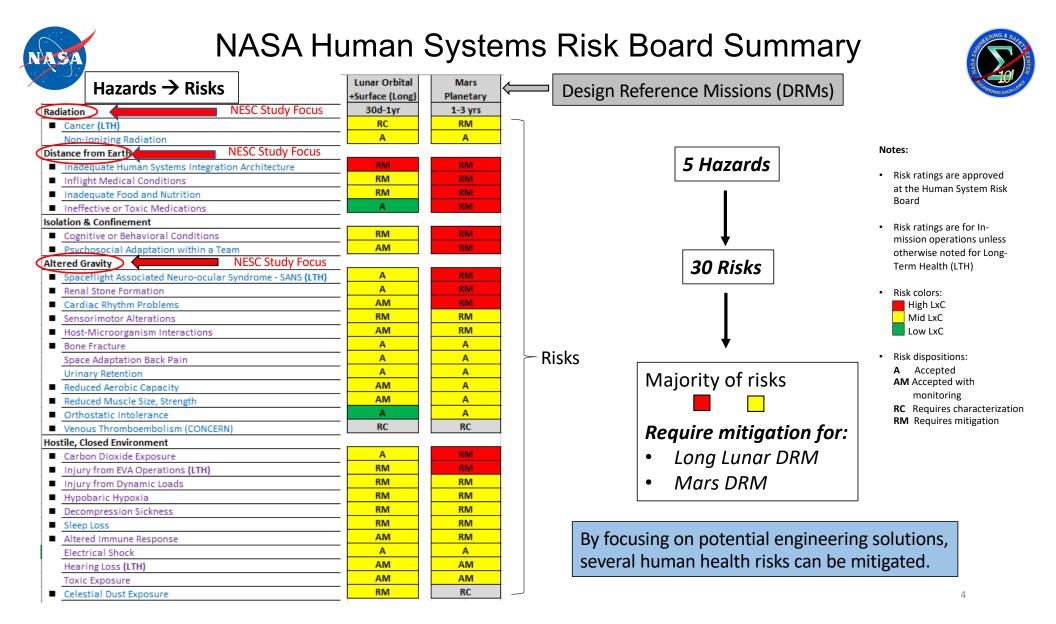


### **Study FOCUS:**

Engineering solutions to minimize human health risks on long expeditions beyond LEO

Focusing on Design Reference Missions: Lunar orbital + surface (>30D -1Y), Mars (>730D)







### **3 Study Tracks Being Integrated**



#### **Radiation Studies**

#### **Fast Transit Trades**

# Human System Integration

# Space Environments & Shielding

- Radiation environment comparison in LEO, lunar and Mars DRMs
- Shielding trade studies using vehicle models and transport codes
- Impact of SPE on operations including EVA
- Next generation space environment monitoring and forecast tools
- Predicting solar activity for upcoming solar cycle(s)

# Fast Transit Trades Using Nuclear Thermal Propulsion

- Radiation exposure differences between fast transit and nominal transit including nuclear radiation exposure
- Trades in artificial gravity
   (AG) generation /exercise countermeasures in nominal transit vs fast transit without AG

#### **HSI Architecture Case** Scenarios

- Develop standards for crewcarrying vehicles on long journeys to support increasingly earthindependent crew operations with increased reliance on automation, robotics, and intelligent technologies
- E.g. Re-thinking design and onboard operational support when SW events impact spacecraft, requiring crew intervention without assistance from Earth

The study will culminate in a NASA public workshop in September to gather and integrate community's input.

